

RRI e ricerca scientifica: lo sviluppo sostenibile come paradigma e come pratica

Eleonora Sirsi

eleonora.sirsi@unipi.it

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



La sostenibilità nell'UNiversità di Pisa



Rete delle Università per lo Sviluppo sostenibile

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



RRI e Sostenibilità

- La prospettiva della sostenibilità
- Diverse e confliggenti risposte della scienza e della tecnologia ad alcuni grandi problemi attuali : la questione alimentare, il consumo delle risorse, i cambiamenti climatici
- I “maghi” e i “profeti”
- Due esempi di risposte tecnologiche da valutare nell’ottica della sostenibilità: genome editing ; sostituti della carne (la non-carne e la neo-carne)

Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Note on Terminology

Chairman's Foreword

From One Earth to One World

Part I. Common Concerns

1. A Threatened Future

I. Symptoms and Causes

II. New Approaches to Environment and Development

2. Towards Sustainable Development

I. The Concept of Sustainable Development

II. Equity and the Common Interest

III. Strategic Imperatives

IV. Conclusion

3. Sustainable Development

27. Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development does imply limits - not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organization on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities. But technology and social organization can be both managed and improved to make way for a new era of economic growth. The Commission believes that widespread poverty is no longer inevitable. Poverty is not only an evil in itself, but sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a better life. A world in which poverty is endemic will always be prone to ecological and other catastrophes.

28. Meeting essential needs requires not only a new era of economic growth for nations in which the majority are poor, but an assurance that those poor get their **fair share of the resources** required to sustain that growth. Such equity would be aided by political systems that secure **effective citizen participation** in decision making and by **greater democracy in international decision making**.

29. Sustainable global development requires that those who are more affluent adopt **life-styles within the planet's ecological means** - in their use of energy, for example. Further, rapidly growing populations can increase the pressure on resources and slow any rise in livingstandards; thus sustainable development can only be pursued if **population size and growth are in harmony with the changing productive potential of the ecosystem**.

30. Yet in the end, sustainable development is not a fixed state of harmony, but rather a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are made consistent with future as well as present needs. We do not pretend that the process is easy or straightforward. Painful choices have to be made. Thus, in the final analysis, sustainable development must rest on political will.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 October 2015

Seventieth session

Agenda items 15 and 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/70/L.1](#))]

70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly

Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

<https://File:SDG%20Poster%20-%20EN.pdf>



CHARLES C. MANN

Author of 1491

**THE
WIZARD
AND THE
PROPHET**

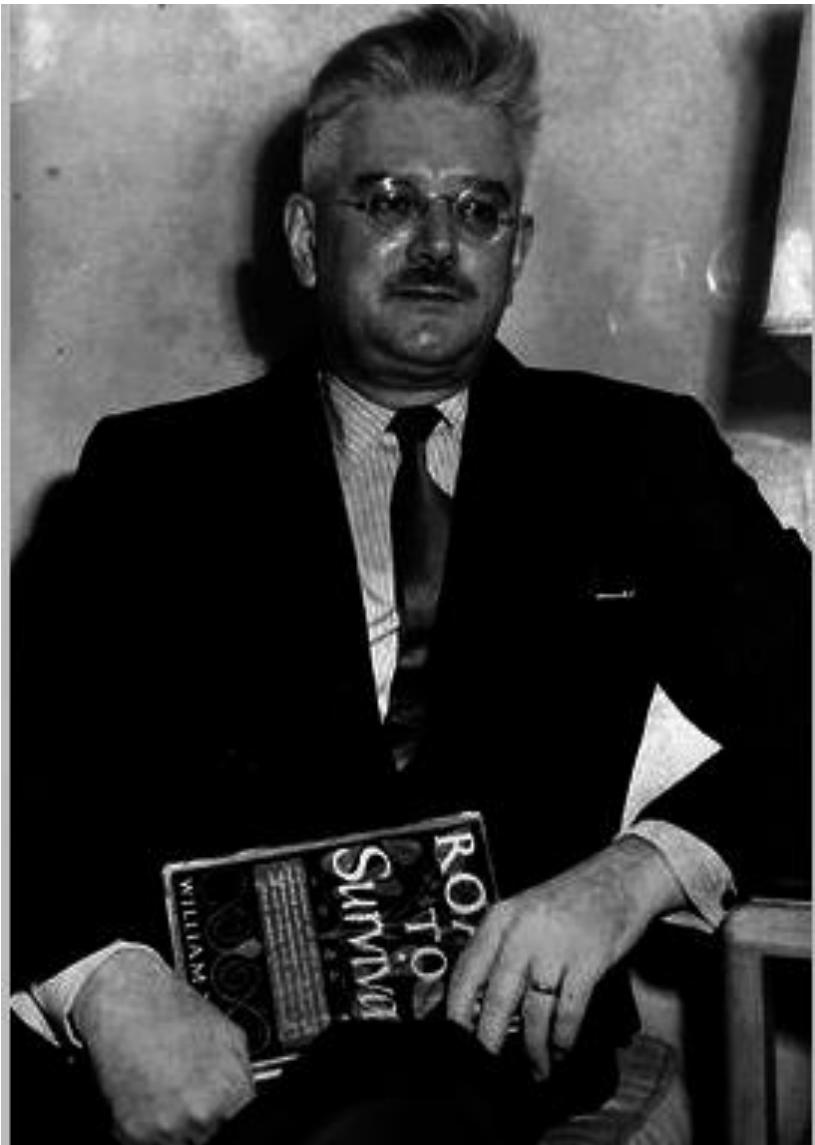


TWO REMARKABLE SCIENTISTS
and THEIR DUELING VISIONS *to*
SHAPE TOMORROW'S WORLD

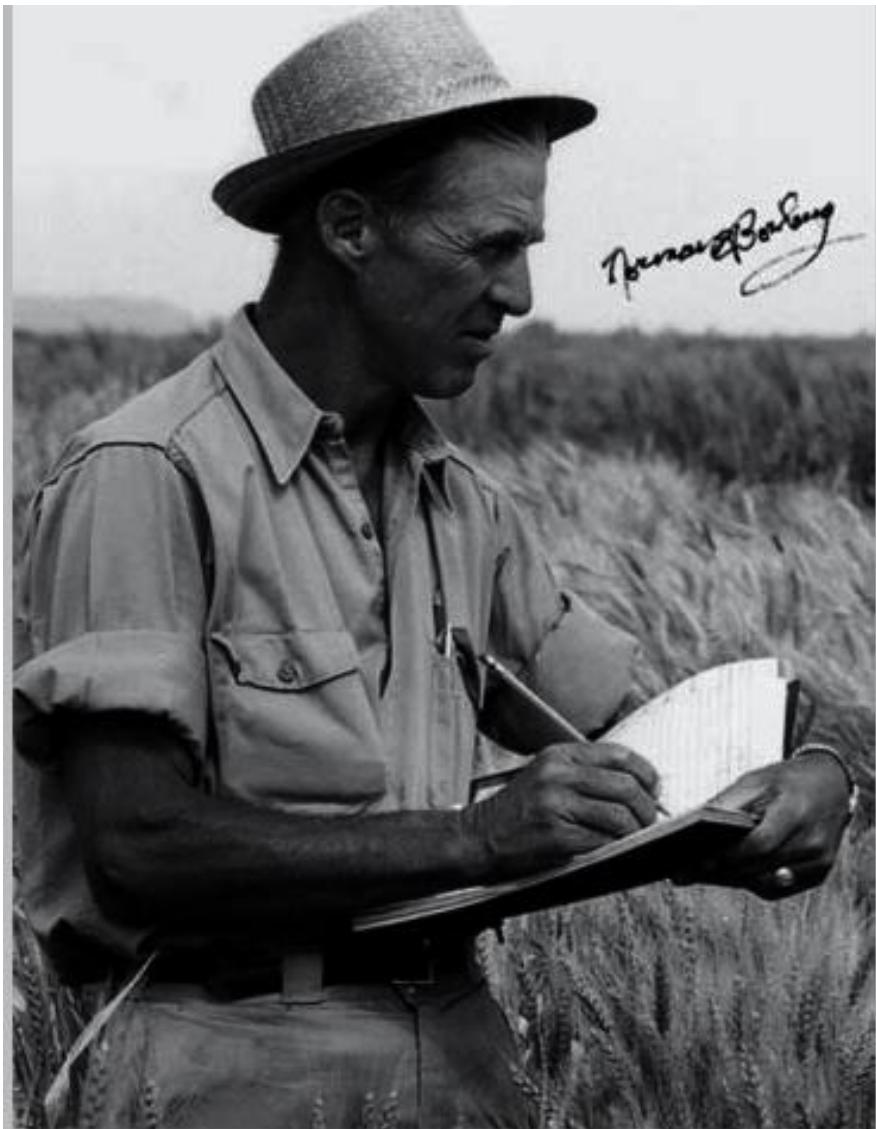
In “The Wizard and the Prophet” Charles C. Mann tries something tricky: to illuminate contemporary debates about the environment by examining the lives and philosophies of two men, long dead and mostly forgotten thinkers who had competing visions for the Earth’s future.

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA

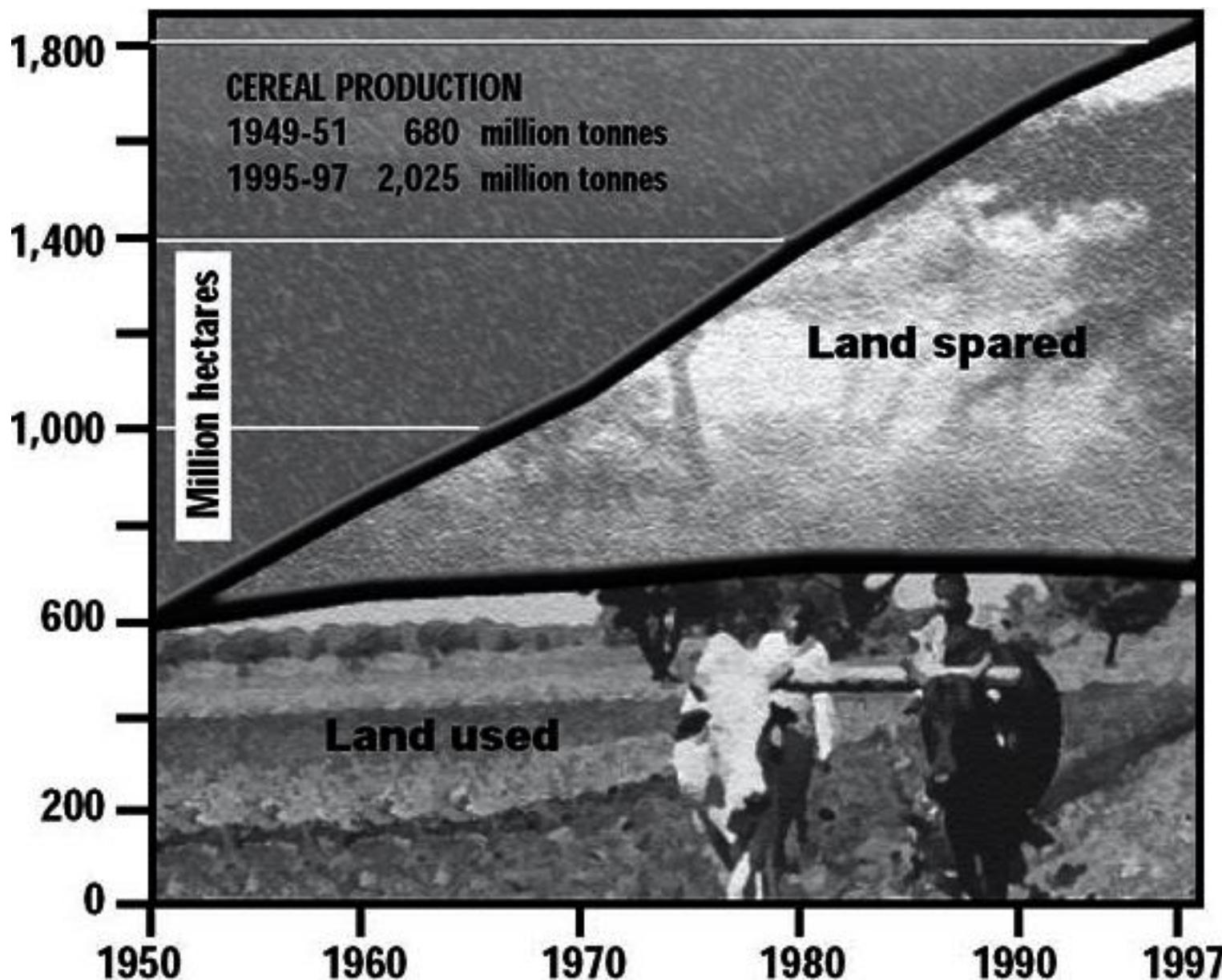




Vogt laid out the basic ideas for the modern environmental movement. In particular, he founded what the Hampshire College population researcher Betsy Hartmann has called 'apocalyptic environmentalism'—the belief that unless humankind drastically reduces consumption and limits population, it will ravage global ecosystems. In best-selling books and powerful speeches, Vogt argued that affluence is not our greatest achievement but our biggest problem. If we continue taking more than the Earth can give, he said, the unavoidable result will be devastation on a global scale. Cut back! Cut back! was his mantra.(C.MANN)



Borlaug has become the emblem of what has been termed “techno-optimism” or “cornucopianism”—the view that science and technology, properly applied, can help us produce our way out of our predicament. Exemplifying this idea, Borlaug was the primary figure in the research that in the 1960s created the “Green Revolution,” the combination of high-yielding crop varieties and agronomic techniques that raised grain harvests around the world, helping to avert tens of millions of deaths from hunger. To Borlaug, affluence was not the problem but the solution. Only by getting richer, smarter, and more knowledgeable can humankind create the science that will resolve our environmental dilemmas. Innovate! Innovate! was Borlaug’s cry. Only in that way can everyone win! (C.MANN)



Both **Borlaug** and **Vogt** thought of themselves as environmentalists facing a planetary crisis. Both worked with others whose contributions, though vital, were overshadowed by theirs. But that is where the similarity ends.

To **Borlaug**, human ingenuity was the solution to our problems. One example: by using the advanced methods of the Green Revolution to increase per-acre yields, he argued, farmers would not have to plant as many acres. (Researchers call this the Borlaug hypothesis.)

Vogt's views were the opposite: the solution, he said, is to get smaller. Rather than grow more grain to produce more meat, humankind should, as his followers say, “Eat lower on the food chain.” If people ate less beef and pork, valuable farmland would not have to be devoted to cattle and pig feed. The burden on Earth’s ecosystems would be lighter.

Borlaug has become a model for the **Wizards**.
Vogt was in many ways the founder of the **Prophets**.

Wizards view the Prophets' emphasis on cutting back as intellectually dishonest, indifferent to the poor, even racist (because most of the world's hungry are non-Caucasian). Following Vogt, they say, is a path toward regression, narrowness, and global poverty.

Prophets sneer that the Wizards' faith in human resourcefulness is unthinking, scientifically ignorant, even driven by greed (because remaining within ecological limits will cut into corporate profits). Following Borlaug, they say, at best postpones an inevitable day of reckoning—it is a recipe for what activists have come to describe as “ecocide.”

Prophets look at the world as finite, and people as constrained by their environment.

Wizards see possibilities as inexhaustible, and humans as wily managers of the planet.

One views growth and development as the lot and blessing of our species; **others** regard stability and preservation as our future and our goal.

Wizards regard Earth as a toolbox, its contents freely available for use;

Prophets think of the natural world as embodying an overarching order that should not casually be disturbed.

The conflict between these visions is not between good and evil, but between different ideas of the good life, between ethical orders that give priority to personal liberty and those that give priority to what might be called connection.

To **Borlaug**, the landscape of late-twentieth-century capitalism, with its teeming global markets dominated by big corporations, was morally acceptable, though ever in need of repair. Its emphasis on personal autonomy, social and physical mobility, and the rights of the individual were resonant.

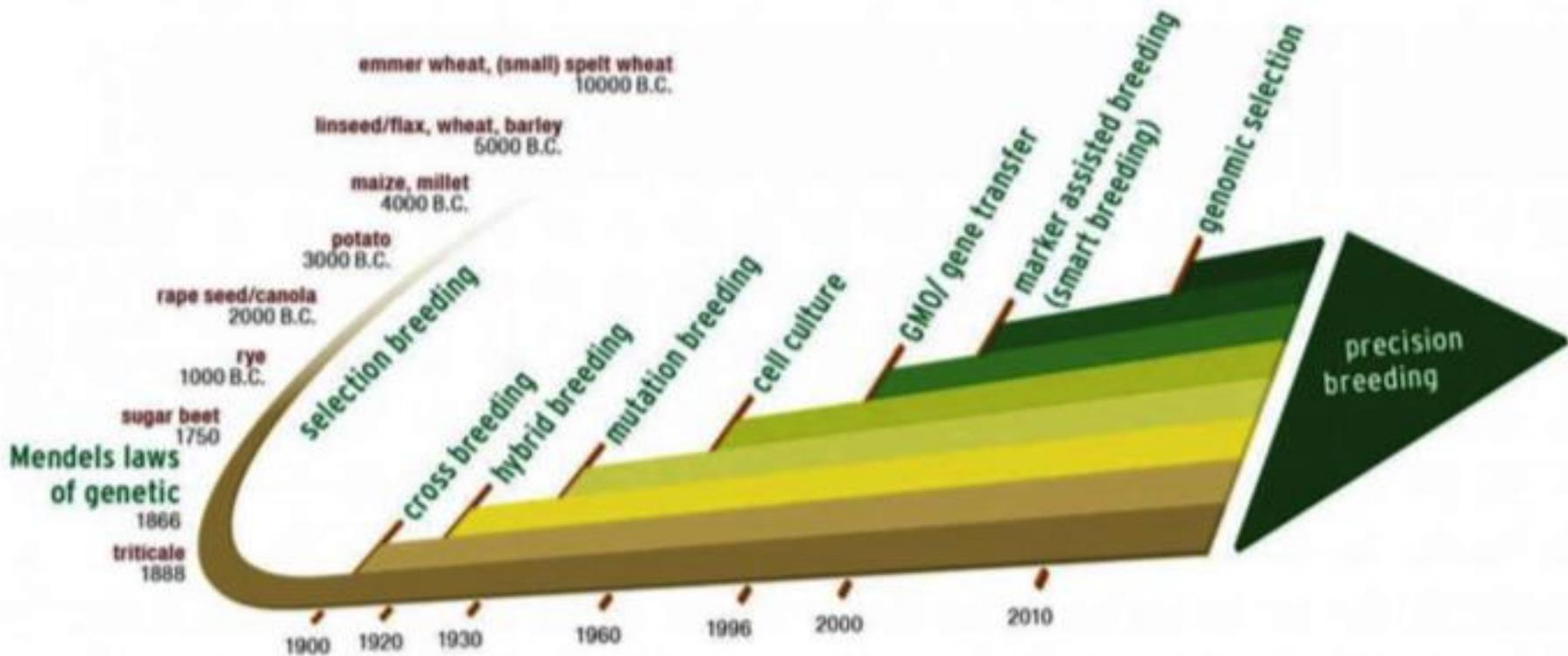
Vogt thought differently. By the time he died, in 1968, he had come to believe that there was something fundamentally wrong with Western-style consumer societies. People needed to live in smaller, more stable communities, closer to the earth, controlling the exploitative frenzy of the global market. The freedom and flexibility touted by advocates of consumer society were an illusion; individuals' rights mean little if they live in atomized isolation, cut off from Nature and each other.

Both believed that *Homo sapiens*, alone among Earth's creatures, can understand the world through science, and that this empirical knowledge can guide societies into the future.

From this point, though, the two men diverged.

One of them believed that ecological research has revealed our planet's inescapable limits, and how to live within them.

The other believed that science could show us how to surpass what would be barriers for other species. .



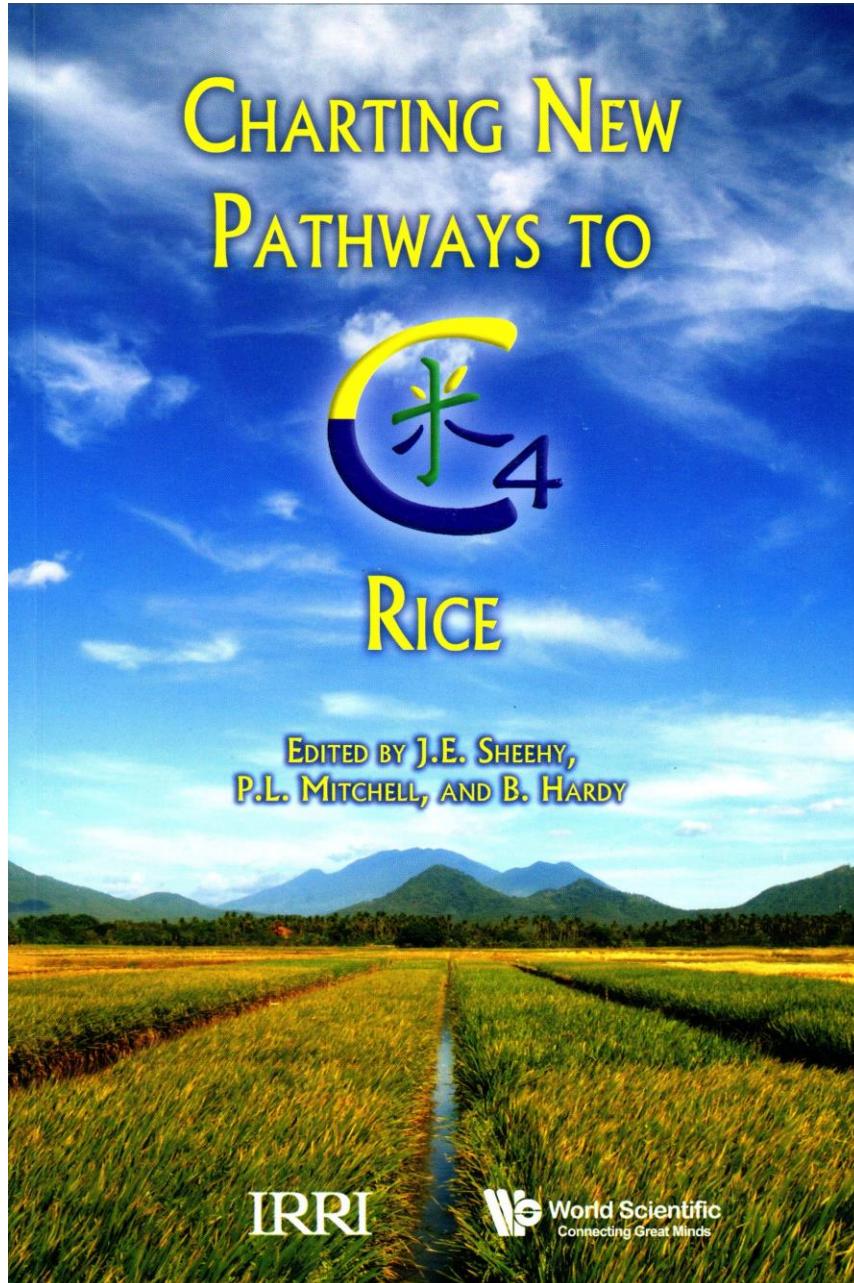
THE BREEDING EDGE



*Will the breeding evolution lead
the next green revolution?*

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA





IRRI

World Scientific
Connecting Great Minds

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA





THE LAND INSTITUTE

The Land Institute is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization based in Salina, Kansas, that was founded in 1976. The Land Institute's work, led by a team of plant breeders and ecologists in multiple partnerships worldwide, is focused on developing perennial grains, pulses and oilseed bearing plants to be grown in ecologically intensified, diverse crop mixtures known as perennial polycultures. The Institute's goal is to create an agriculture system that mimics natural systems in order to produce ample food and reduce or eliminate the negative impacts of industrial agriculture.

►B

DIRETTIVA 2001/18/CE DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO

del 12 marzo 2001

sull'emissione deliberata nell'ambiente di organismi geneticamente modificati e che abroga la
direttiva 90/220/CEE del Consiglio

(GU L 106 del 17.4.2001, pag. 1)

Modificata da:

		Gazzetta ufficiale	n.	pag.	data
► <u>M1</u>	Regolamento (CE) n. 1829/2003 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 22 settembre 2003		L 268	1	18.10.2003
► <u>M2</u>	Regolamento (CE) n. 1830/2003 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 22 settembre 2003		L 268	24	18.10.2003
► <u>M3</u>	Direttiva 2008/27/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio dell'11 marzo 2008		L 81	45	20.3.2008
► <u>M4</u>	Direttiva (UE) 2015/412 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio dell'11 marzo 2015		L 68	1	13.3.2015
► <u>M5</u>	Direttiva (UE) 2018/350 della Commissione dell'8 marzo 2018		L 67	30	9.3.2018

SENTENZA DELLA CORTE (Grande Sezione)
25 luglio 2018 (*)

«Rinvio pregiudiziale – Emissione deliberata nell’ambiente di organismi geneticamente modificati – Mutagenesi – Direttiva 2001/18/CE – Articoli 2 e 3 – Allegati I A e I B – Nozione di “organismo geneticamente modificato” – Tecniche o metodi di modifica genetica utilizzati convenzionalmente e considerati sicuri – Nuove tecniche e nuovi metodi di mutagenesi – Rischi per la salute umana e l’ambiente – Margine discrezionale degli Stati membri in fase di trasposizione della direttiva – Direttiva 2002/53/CE – Catalogo comune delle varietà delle specie di piante agricole – Varietà di piante rese resistenti agli erbicidi – Articolo 4 – Ammissione nel catalogo comune delle varietà geneticamente modificate ottenute mediante mutagenesi – Requisito in materia di tutela della salute umana e dell’ambiente – Esenzione»

Nella causa C-528/16,
avente ad oggetto la domanda di pronuncia pregiudiziale proposta alla Corte, ai sensi dell’articolo 267 TFUE, dal Conseil d’État (Consiglio di Stato, Francia), con decisione del 3 ottobre 2016, pervenuta in cancelleria il 17 ottobre 2016, nel procedimento

Confédération paysanne,
Réseau Semences Paysannes,
Les Amis de la Terre France,
Collectif Vigilance OGM et Pesticides 16,
Vigilance OG2M,
CSFV 49,
OGM dangers,
Vigilance OGM 33,
Fédération Nature et Progrès
contro
Premier ministre,
Ministre de l’Agriculture, de l’Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt,

Il cibo perfetto

- Fabbisogno proteico
- Conservazione delle risorse : terra , acqua..
- Preservazione equilibrio climatico
- Sicurezza degli alimenti (safety)
- Benessere degli animali

La non–carne

- Beyond Burger
- Impossible Burger



Nutrition Facts

THE FUTURE OF PROTEIN

"IT'S A NEW WORLD OF EATING"—MEET YOUR PLANT THE "NEW WORLD" IS MADE MEATLESS, VEGAN,
EATING ALL THE BENEFITS OF A PLANT-BASED DIET.

COOKING INSTRUCTIONS

- INSTRUCTIONS**

1. PERSONNEL WITH APPROVALS AND GOOD PRACTICE
SHOULD USE THE WOOD SAW FOR CUTTING.

2. THE WOOD SAW IS MADE TO WORK WITH THE SAW BLADE
FOR CUTTING.

3. WHEN IN DOUBT, CALL THE MANUFACTURER FOR ADVICE.
DO NOT TRY TO CUT WOOD WITH A METAL SAW.



INGREDIENTS

Water

Pea protein isolate

Expeller-pressed canola Oil

Refined coconut oil

The Beyond Burger also contains 2% or less of:

Cellulose from bamboo

Methylcellulose

Potato starch

Natural flavor

Maltodextrin

Yeast extract

Salt

Sunflower oil

Vegetable glycerin

Dried yeast

Gum arabic

Citrus extract (to protect quality)

Ascorbic acid (to maintain color)

Beet juice extract (for color)

Acetic acid

Succinic acid

Modified food starch

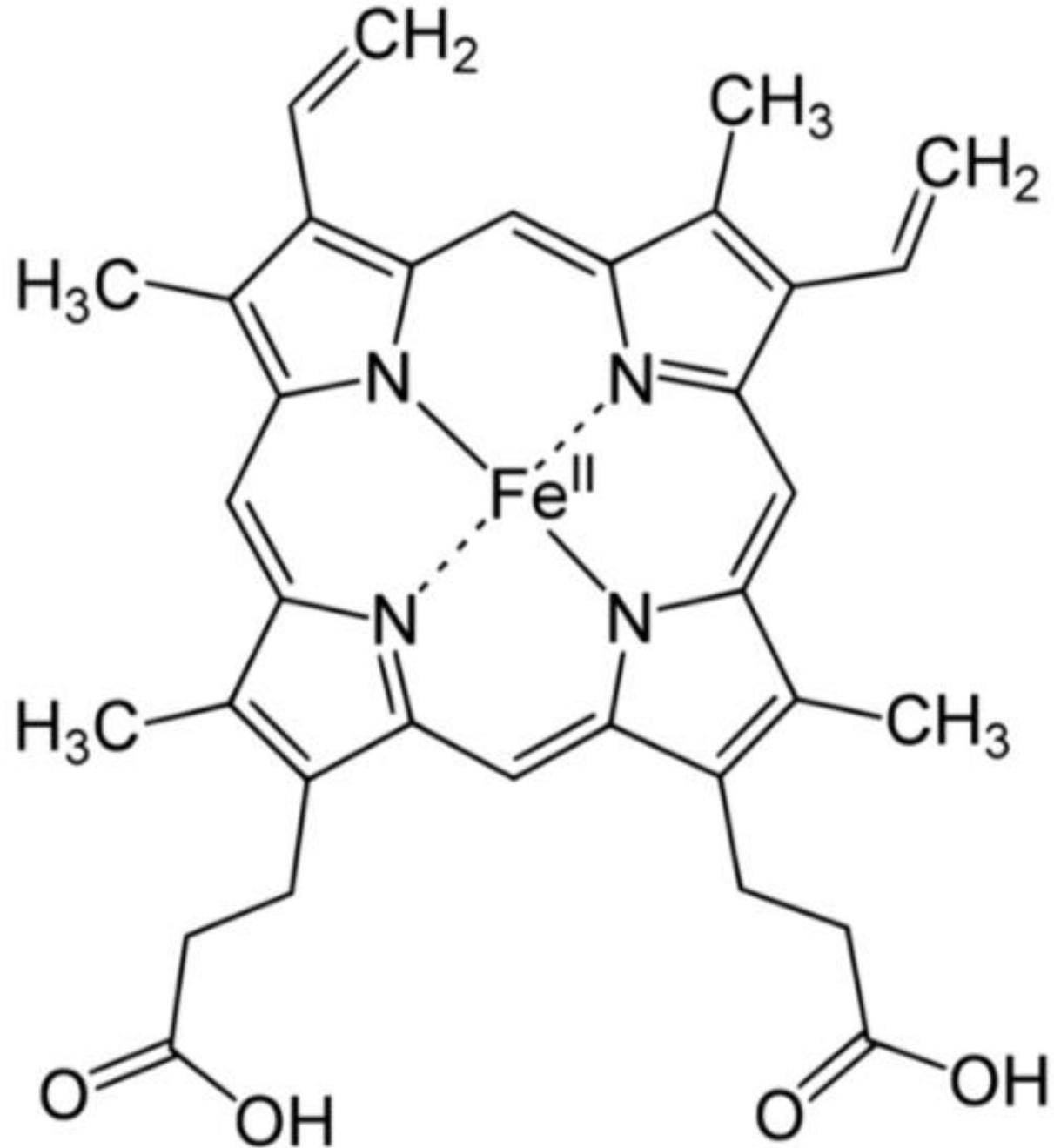
Annatto (for color)

Meet the

IMPOSSIBLE BURGER!*



**Made entirely of plants!*



Schema della molecola eme

EQUILIBRE DANS LE SECTEUR AGRICOLE ET ALIMENTAIRE - (N° 627)

ADOpte

AMENDEMENT N°CE2044

présenté par

M. Moreau, rapporteur

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL

APRÈS L'ARTICLE 11, insérer l'article suivant:

Après l'article L. 654-22 du code rural et de la pêche maritime, il est inséré un article L. 654-23 ainsi rédigé :

« Art. L. 654-23. – I. – Les dénominations associées aux produits d'origine animale ne peuvent pas être utilisées pour commercialiser des produits alimentaires contenant une part significative de matières d'origine végétale.

« II – Tout manquement à l'interdiction mentionnée au I est passible des sanctions prévues aux articles L. 132-1 à L. 132-9 du code de la consommation.

La NEO-CARNE

- **1930-Frederick Edwin Smith** predice: “E non sarà più necessario arrivare alla stravagante lungaggine di allevare un bue al \ne di mangiare la sua bistecca. Da una bistecca ‘genitrice’ di tenerezza scelta sarà possibile replicare e farne crescere altre, grandi e succose come si può desiderare” (Birkenhead e Smith, *The world in 2030 A.D.*, vol 1930.).
- **1952 -I mercanti dello spazio’ (The Space Merchants)** di **Frederik Pohl** e **Cyril M. Kornbluth**: “Eravamo in una immensa cupola quasi tutta riempita dal ‘pollo’ di color grigio- bruno. Decine di condutture passavano in mezzo alla massa di ‘carne’ pulsante. ‘Quando una sua parte si gon\la rapidamente e si vede a occhio che è sana e tenera, taglio via il pezzo. I miei aiutanti si impadroniscono della porzione, la tagliono in pezzi più piccoli, e li sistemano sui nastri convettori’”

La NEO-CARNE

- **1971 - coltivazione in vitro di fibre muscolari - Russell Ross.** Cellule di muscolo liscio derivato dall'aorta di una cavia sono coltivate per otto settimane in coltura cellulare.
- **1995 - Il ricercatore e industriale olandese Willem van Eelen deposita un brevetto al Nederlandsch Octrooibureau datato 3 marzo 1995** che riguarda “la produzione industriale, con tecniche di laboratorio, di **cellule di tessuto di carne e pesce con completa rassomiglianza esteriore, aspetti organolettici e caratteristiche**”
- **1998 - Jon F. Vein** presenta negli Usa un **brevetto (US 6.835.390 B1)** per la **produzione di tessuto ingegnerizzato di carne** per il consumo umano, in cui le cellule muscolari e adipose crescono in modo integrato per produrre alimenti come carne, pollame e pesce.

La NEO-CARNE

- **1999-2002** - La **Nasa** finanzia un team capeggiato da **Morris Benjaminson** per stabilire la fattibilità di un sistema di produzione di carne in vitro, come cibo per i viaggi nello spazio. Vengono usati filetti di pesce. Le cellule di pesce crescono del 14% in siero fetale bovino.
- **2003** - **Oron Catts e Ionat Zurr** del Tissue Culture e Art Project (università del Western Australia) e Harvard Medical School mostrano e offrono in un set di Nantes **“bistecche” di pochi centimetri di larghezza, cresciute da cellule staminali di rana**, che vengono cotte e mangiate.

La NEO-CARNE

- **2004-** Il governo olandese mette 2 milioni di dollari verso un progetto di quattro anni in tre università olandesi. I team di ricerca nei **tre centri si dividono i compiti**: la composizione del brodo di coltura, la fonte delle cellule , il progetto dei bioreattori
- **2005 -**Un team guidato da **Jason Matheny** (vegetariano) dell'università del Maryland pubblica il **primo lavoro scientifico sulla produzione industriale di “carne coltivata”** sulla rivista *Tissue Engineering*.
- **2007 -13 ricercatori provenienti da Europa e Stati Uniti creano un consorzio internazionale per la carne in vitro, l’In Vitro Meat Consortium**

La NEO-CARNE

- **2008 -La Peta** – People for Ethical Treatment of Animals indice un **premio di un milione di dollari** a chi riuscirà, entro il 2012, a commercializzare “una carne di pollo in vitro che abbia sapore e consistenza indistinguibile da quella vera”.
- **2009 – L'eco-reporter Leo Hickman fa conoscere Mark Post** visita alcuni laboratori in Olanda, pubblicando poi su **Wired dell'agosto 2009 (<http://www.wired.co.uk/article/fake-meat-burgers-grown-in-beakers>)**i risultati delle sue investigazioni , emerge la figura di **Mark Post**, professore di angiogenesi e specialista in ingegneria dei tessuti all’Università della Tecnologia di Eindhoven, il quale ventila che già dopo cinque-dieci anni avremmo visto un hamburger cresciuto in laboratorio (mostrando una vaschetta di liquido rosa denso come un uovo poco cotto)

La NEO-CARNE

- **2009 – Peter Verstrate**, allora direttore della Stegeman, una delle maggiori industrie olandesi di processamento carni e uno dei maggiori sponsor del progetto carne in vitro, parla del **potenziale commerciale della carne di laboratorio**
- **2009, Peter Singer** professore di bioetica a Princeton e **padre fondatore del movimento animalista**, dà il suo supporto alle ricerche olandesi. “È una grande idea potenzialmente, ma anch’io prevedo problemi di marketing. **Intanto mi sto preparando psicologicamente a chiamarla ‘carne’**, che è etimologicamente un termine alquanto ampio. Il fatto che la cellula originale provenga da un animale non dovrebbe disturbare nèinterferire con le credenze dei vegetariani, dato che non è minimamente correlata ad alcuna sofferenza animale. Io spero che si avvicini comunque il giorno in cui la gente smetterà di mangiare qualcosa che proviene da animali che hanno sofferto e che contribuisce al cambiamento climatico”.

La NEO-CARNE

- **2011- Hanna Tuomisto** dell'**università di Oxford** calcola che la carne sintetica (prodotta` in vitro usando tecniche di ingegneria dei tessuti) è “un’alternativa più salutare e più efficiente alla carne convenzionale”, usando l’approccio cycle assessment (LCA). **1000 kg di carne coltivata** richiedono da 26 a 33 GJ di energia, da 367 a 521 metri cubi d’acqua, da 190 a 230 mq di terreno, e emissioni da 1900 a 2240 kg di CO₂. In comparazione alla carne di CO₂.

In comparazione alla carne convenzionalmente prodotta in Europa, quindi, **la carne sintetica consuma dal 7 al 45% in meno energia**, produce **dal 78 al 96% meno emissioni di CO₂**, determina il **99% in meno di uso di terreni**, e dall’**82 al 96% minor uso d’acqua** (a seconda dei tipi di vera presi come paragone).

La NEO-CARNE

- **2013, 5 agosto - prima degustazione in tv dell'hamburger di carne di laboratorio**
- **2016, febbraio - Memphis Foods, startup americana, pubblica il video di uno showcooking in cui si mostra la cottura di una polpetta di carne bovina coltivata in laboratorio.**
- **2017, 14 marzo, degustazione di filetti di pollo e di anatra**

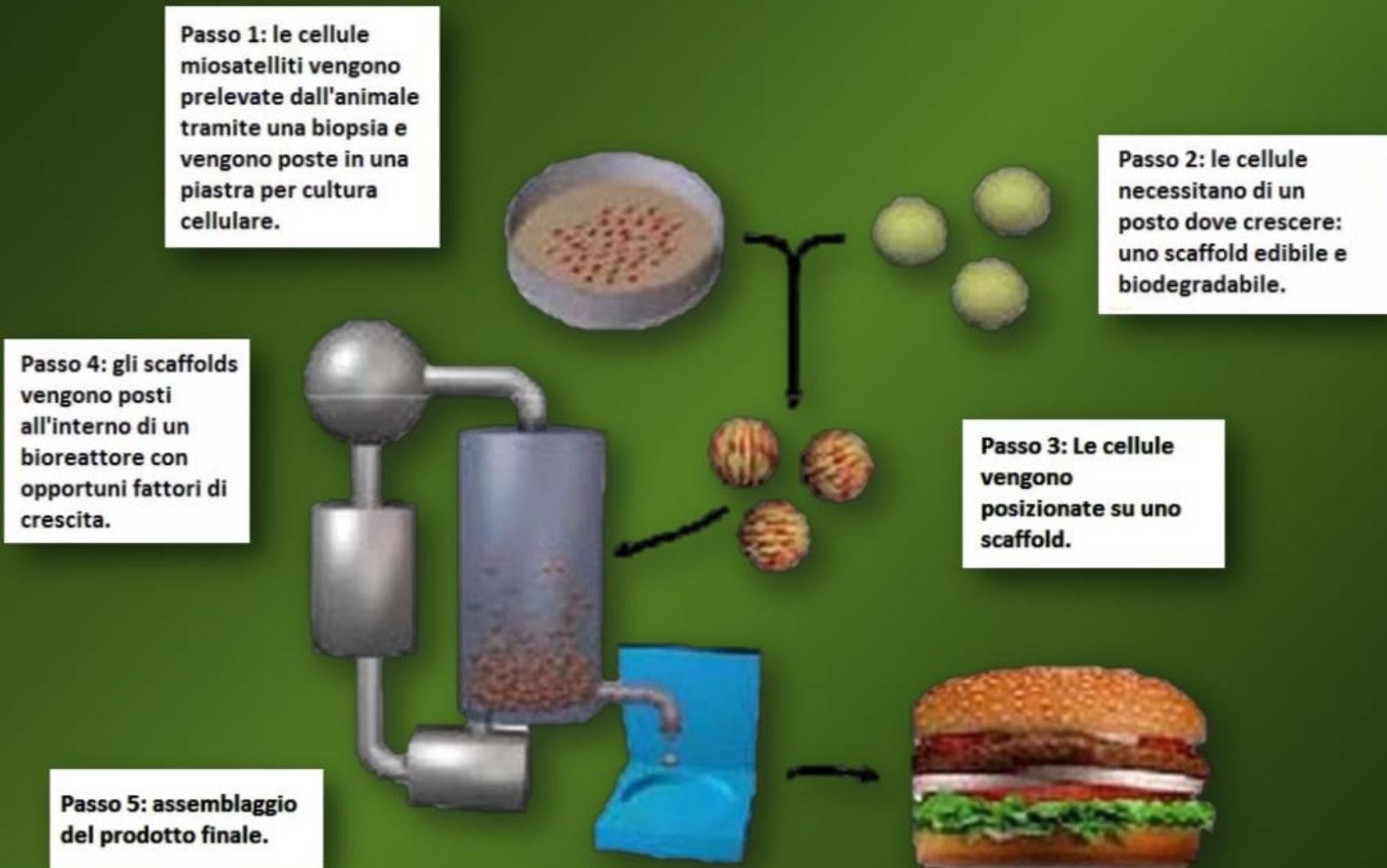
La neo-carne

- Mark Post, University of Maastricht:

Viene prodotto e testato il primo hamburger ricavato da cellule staminali prelevate dalla spalla di un bovino: furono necessari 3 mesi per ottenere le dimensioni desiderate e un costo di **330000 \$**



PROCESSO DI PRODUZIONE DELLA CARNE IN-VITRO



FORMAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF FOOD SAFETY

1. Purpose

The purpose of this agreement is to describe the intended roles of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (“HHS-FDA”) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (“USDA-FSIS”) (hereinafter individually a “Party”, and together the “Parties”) with respect to the oversight of human food produced using animal cell culture technology, derived from cell lines of USDA-amenable species and required to bear a USDA mark of inspection.